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N. E. FARMER.

From the Albany Cultivator.

"KNOWLEDGE IS POWER."

Never was this motto more signally illustrated than in the advantages derived by intelligent farmers from the aid of science. Even a slight acquaintance with chemistry and geology, is productive of profit to the pocket, as well as pleasure to the mind.

"You may be somewhat surprised to find me farming on the hard soil of Connecticut, instead of teaching mathematics in a ship of war," said a worthy friend to me lately; "I am somewhat surprised at the transition myself," he continued; "but the truth is, that upon leaving the ship on a visit homeward, I bought a copy of Liebig's newly published book about Agricultural Chemistry, for the purpose of reading on my journey; and so much was I instructed and entertained, that I determined to take hold of the old farm once more, and endeavor to practice on the doctrines taught by that scientific German. I have done so for a couple of years, and the result more than realizes my expectations. By economy in increasing the quantity and improving the quality of manures, and by applying more manure and better cultivation, our corn crop is more than doubled—aye, almost trebled; our potato crop is much improved in quality, and greatly in quantity; and our meadows produce hay enough to leave a handsome surplus, where formerly the cattle we now keep would have found rather 'short commons.' But the greatest improvement in reference to the cattle and meadows, results from adopting the plan which I saw mentioned in the Cultivator, as pursued by Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts. The old stone fences running through our farm, were a nuisance in my sight, forming ready harbors for noxious vermin and weeds, besides occupying considerable ground. I determined to follow the Quincy fashion, (and those Quincies have many good traits about them,) by *soiling* our cattle, and thus rendering division fences needless. I thus keep the cattle in better order on the products of much less land, and save additional quantities of manure that would alone pay me for all the trouble I have in housing the animals. By under-draining, I have reclaimed considerable marshy land, making it now productive; and the peat-bog of twelve acres, formerly a mere nuisance, is now one of the most valuable parts of our farm—furnishing us with abundant material to throw into our hog-pen and cow-yard, for forming compost, in connexion with an occasional sprinkling of lime to promote decomposition. I should not forget that even the weeds with which the old farm was infested, are now made tributary to the improved mode of cultivation; for, cut frequently,, (as all weeds should be, till they are exterminated,) they form material for additional manure, when drawn into the hog-pen or cow-house for litter. It is satisfactory to find that many in our neighborhood, who at first smiled incredulously at my notions of *book-farming*, (and also some well-meaning doubters, who are always slow of faith,) are now satisfied there is something in it less ridiculous than they formerly supposed. So, with this brief account of myself, since you last met me on board the line-of-battle ship, do you wonder that I have now returned with increased interest to the old farm, where I learnt to plow in the same fields that were cultivated by my ancestors, from the early settlement of Connecticut?"

As one of the multiplying evidences of the beneficial results of agricultural publications—as an example worthy of imitation by many of our farmers, young and old—the foregoing sketch is at your service—in the hope that young men who are inclined to abandon farming in the hope of better fortune otherwise, will at least "*read, reflect and judge*," before they abandon their farms, however "worn out" or unprofitable those farms may have been. Farmers who practice on such doctrines, have little need of crossing the Rocky Mountains in search of lands in Oregon. Rho.

PRESERVATION OF CORN FROM FROST.

Mr S. N. Hawes, of Shoreham, Vt., relates a remarkable case of the exemption of a piece of corn from frost, which he thinks is to be attributed to the plentiful use of long barn-yard manure, in connexion with the stalks of a crop of corn which had grown on the ground the year before—the whole having been plowed into the soil. He says:

"I plowed deep, strewing the old crop of stalks in the furrows and covering the whole entire. I had a rank and extra growth of a large kind, which required a longer time to mature; and some of the last days of August or first of September, the earliest ears had commenced hardening, when we had one of the severest frosts I ever witnessed at that season of the year. I had much anxiety respecting my corn crop, which I visited early in the morning; but the crackling of the frozen grass at every footstep, prepared my mind to behold it in ruins. Yet determined to know the worst, I pressed on, mounted the fence, which surrounded it, and to my surprise, not a particle of frost was visible upon it! I looked around upon everp side; all bore a wintry aspect. I looked again upon the crop before me; it bore the appearance of having been wet by a gentle but profuse shower. I sprang over the fence, determined to pass through it; but ere I had gone half a dozen rods, was glad to retreat, and before I could effect it, was completely drenched. I again remounted the fence, where I could take a view of every side: it was alike surrounded by a heavy frost. As I stood pondering upon the apparent phenomenon, the fact flashed upon my mind, that the process of decomposition from the extra quantity of long manure, particularly the old crop of stalks, was still going on to that degree that the heat completely counteracted the action of the frost. Near the middle of the day, (which was extremely warm and clear,) I travelled a mile in length, visiting every field on the same level with my own, and all without distinction were entirely destroyed. Mine remained uninjured, and yielded an abundant crop of remarkable sound, ripe corn."—*Alb. Cult.*

POINTS OF A HORSE.

It was formerly said that a horse should have three qnalities of a woman, three of an ox, three of a mule, three of a deer, three of a wolf, three of a sheep, three of a fox, three of a cat, and three of a snake. Mr Hooper, of the Western Farmer and Gardener, gives the following interpretation of this, from Denton Offut, the animal manager:

"Three points of a woman—deep chest, full bosom, long hair. Three of an ox—eye, nostril, joints. Of a mule—hoof, strength, perseverance. Of a deer—head, legs, hair lays well. Of a wolf—breast, loin, lope. Of a sheep—face, patience, mildness. Of a fox—ear, tail, foot. Of a cat—walk, action, leap. Of a snake—sight, memory, and moulting."

Offut, whose name is mentioned above, we are told, is much distinguished in Kentucky, for his success in taming animals. His rule, (as given in the Farmer & Gardener,) seems to be simple and rational. His first object is to confine the animals in a small space. Then approach them slowly and quietly—induce them to eat salt from the hand—rub them all over with the hands—always moving the hand with the direction of the hair—speak softly and soothingly to them, rubbing them at the same time about the face and head. Feed them only moderately, so that they may be always ready to take food and water. Never strike them a blow.

To prevent a horse from lying down in harness, he says, "tie him down with a rope, so that he cannot get up, and keep him so ten hours. Then let him get up, and work him for an hour. Give him water from your hand, and feed him; this tends to make him like you, removes fear, and restores confidence."

GUANO.

The British papers represent the guano business to be about the best going. A vessel of 500 tons was ten weeks on its passage to Africa, seven in loading, and nine in returning to Liverpool. The guano itself cost nothing. The proceeds of the cargo were £4,000, or $20,000; the expenses, $2000. A British man-of-war has been ordered to the coast of Africa, for the protection of this trade.—*Boston Post.*

The scientific and enterprising agriculturists of Europe, are availing themselves of every artificial expedient to make their land productive: they accumulate the refuse and offal of the world for this noble purpose. Several years ago, we remember to have read that the bones of the thousands slain at Waterloo, which were consuming by exposure to the open air, were collected and shipped to Great Britain, there to be ground into powder and used as manure. Liquid manure, the draininge from stables and cow-pens, is the most valuable of all manures; yet there is not one farmer in twenty in this country, who saves it.—*Far. Month. Visitor.*

EXPERIMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF CORN-STALK SUGAR.

Last year, a premium of $100 was awarded by the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, to Marcus Adams, of Genesee county, N. Y., for experiments in the manufacture of sugar from cornstalks. Mr Adams' statement is contained in the last volume of the Society's Transactions, from which we copy:

Raising the Corn.—One acre of ground was selected, of a sandy loam, cultivated last year to ruta baga; this was manured with thirty loads of the best stable manure, well mixed in with the soil by twice plowing and harrowing. Corn planted the 13th of May; kind, eight-rowed northern; the rows three feet apart one way, and hills 18 inches the other, with from six to eight kernels in a hill. Corn came up fine, and was plastered the 31st of May; hoed the first time the 9th and 10th of June; the second time, 24th of June. Cultivator run through it three times. The corn began to tassel the 18th of July, and was in full tassel the first of August.

Up to this time the crop had looked uncommonly well; but from the 1st of August, a severe drought commenced, and continued, until the crop was very materially injured. Some spots where the corn had grown most luxuriantly, withered and dried up; other parts of the field suffered less, so that on the whole there was some more than half of a good crop, or of what there would have been if the season had continued favorable.

Cutting, Grinding, and Boiling.—Cut the first stalks, and made the first experiment at grinding and boiling, the 25th of August. The stalks at this time were quite green, but the produce was quite satisfactory, and appeared quite favorable for crystalizing. The juice was very abundant, of a greenish color, very rich, thick and heavy, yet retaining all the flavor of the corn-stalk, until after cleansing and boiling.

August 30th, made the second batch. This was boiled in a shallow sheet-iron pan, clarified and strained, according to the directions given in Mr Ellsworth's report.

Other experiments were made the 4th and 7th of September.

The object of these successive experiments was mainly to determine at what time the saccharine matter was sufficiently matured to make crystalized sugar.

On the 11th of September, the stalks appeared in the right stage, and the cutting, grinding and boiling were commenced and continued with little intermission until the whole was completed. The method pursued in this operation, was to keep a sufficient number of hands in the field to strip the leaves or blades, and cut off the tops as fast as the stalks were wanted for use; this labor was generally performed by boys. The cornfield being at a little distance from the mill, the horse used for grinding was put before a light wagon, driven to the field, the stalks then cut and placed upon the wagon, (taking care to keep them straight and in order,) driven to the mill and ground without delay. A load of this kind in a light wagon, with a lumber box, will make a batch of from 15 to 20 gallons: this would be ground in about 30 minutes. Lime water was mixed with the juice while it was running from the mill. The juice is then strained through a flannel cloth into a pan, and heated, rather moderately, to the boiling point, when the scum is removed with a skimmer, then boiled rapidly for a few minutes. The syrup is then removed from the fire, and again passed through the flannel strainer, when the boiling is finished, as rapidly as possible.

This process, from the cutting of the stalk to taking the sugar from the fire, could not possibly be performed in less than two hours; and if the batch was larger, would often exceed three. Five batches were made in one day, from which one hundred pounds of sugar were produced.

The Boiler.—The boiler or pan, I made of a sheet of Russian iron, turned up at the sides and ends, lapped and riveted at the corners; would hold about twentyfive gallons, five and a half inches deep, but from fifteen to twenty gallons is as much as would boil to advantage. This pan is placed upon an arch of brick, so that the fire comes in contact with only the bottom.

Mill.—To construct this was a matter of much more difficulty. Some drawings and descriptions are given by Mr Ellsworth, but little more could be known from them than that there must be three rollers, so placed and put in motion that the stalks in passing between them should receive two crushings.

To plan and construct a mill, with the proper dimensions and with the strength required, so that the work of crushing the stalks should be performed with certainty and despatch, was no easy task. I flatter myself that I have in this been tolerably successful. The rollers and iron work, patterns, &c., for my mill, were made by A. J. Langworthy, of Rochester, at a cost of sixtyfive dollars. The whole weight of iron is about nine hundred pounds.

About one-half of the expense of the mill is in the horse power. The iron rollers being placed horizontal, it was necessary to have a horse-power wheel and gearing, in order to give them motion. If the more simple, and it would seem at first view, less expensive forms, given in Mr Ellsworth's report, had been adopted, placing the rollers perpendicular, the horse passing around them, the rollers must have been of large diameter in order to take through the length of a cornstalk at one revolution of the horse. These large rollers, when made of iron, would have been very expensive, and probably not work as fast as the small ones I use, giving them a quicker motion by gearing. In my mill the circumference of the rollers has such a proportion to their motion, that their velocity is equal to about one-sixth the velocity of the horse; or, in other words, a cornstalk six feet long, will pass through between the rollers in the same time that the horse will walk thirtysix feet. The grinding is a beautiful operation; the amount of juice contained in the stalk is surprising to every one. The stalks in passing through the mill, are crushed very fine, and the juice entirely separated from them by the pressure of the rollers.

Clarifying.—This has been to me a difficult, and to some extent, an unsuccessful operation. All the various methods recommended by different persons who have made some experiments on cornstalk sugar, and all that my own experience in clarifying maple sugar could suggest, failed of producing fully the desired effect. In all the failures which have been experienced to produce crystalized sugar, the cause should be sought here. Unless the juice of cornstalks can be clarified, it is vain to expect a pure article of crystalized sugar. All the obstacles to the complete success of this enterprise are met at this point; but that they will be completely overcome, there cannot be the least doubt. Lime water applied to the juice as soon as it comes from the mill, one gill to fifteen gallons, was thought to produce the best effect. But experiments were made with various other things, such as milk, eggs, charcoal, &c.; these were used separately, and combined, but nothing appeared to raise the scum as well and render the juice as clear and well-flavored as the lime-water. One experiment was made by filtering the juice through sand and charcoal; this rendered it very transparent and improved the taste, but there are very many objections to this process—the length of time required for the operation, is a sufficient one.

Straining.—This operation is performed both before and after clarifying. The strainer used was a square yard of good new flannel, of fine texture; so great is the amount of mucilage, or very minute particles of the cornstalk contained in the juice, that the strainer has to be rinsed in water once or twice in straining a batch. The second straining is rendered more difficult by the juice being hot, as the hands have to be used in forcing it through the cloth. Some method may yet be discovered by which all this foreign matter will be removed in the operation of skimming.

Boiling.—This operation requires care and close attention, particularly when about ready to skim, and when the juice is concentrated to about the point desired. The more rapidly this operation is performed, the more perfect will be the crystalization. As soon as the scum begins to rise, the fire must be regulated with care, that time may be had for removing the scum before it shall be boiled in. If the operation of boiling and skimming be well performed, about one gallon of thick heavy scum will be obtained from a batch of fifteen gallons. The syrup, when thick and nearly done, has a very beautiful appearance, equalling in every respect the best maple syrup. To boil to the crystalizing point, (which is a very uncertain one,) requires considerable care and discrimination. The same tests that are used for maple syrup are equally applicable to cornstalk; as, for instance, when it will flake off, breaking short, from a dipper or stick—or string out between the thumb and finger, from half an inch to an inch in length, is perhaps the safest test. Very great care is necessary here, that it be brought to the right point and no more; and also in managing the fire, as a little blaze, or too strong a heat, is most sure to scorch, and this is fatal to crystalization.

Crystalization.—Difficulty has been found here by all that have made experiments with cornstalk sugar; but perhaps every one has obtained a sufficient quantity that was well enough grained to satisfy them that the difficulty was somewhere in the process of manufacture.

From recent observation I am inclined to think that I have kept my sugar in too cool a place. Two small parcels, left partly by accident where they received the warmth of a fire, were found well grained. But there is another difficulty after it is well crystalized, to make the molasses separate, or drain, as it is called; although the crystal appears to be as fine as was ever formed, still the molasses will not separate by any common methods used for maple sugar.

Amount from the Acre.—Although the quantity of stalks was so much diminished by the drought, yet six hundred pounds of sugar were obtained: this, it should be understood, is weighed when taken from the fire, and before graining has commenced.

If it were all well grained and the molasses separated, the weight of sugar would probably not be more than five hundred, and molasses one hundred.

In order more fully to determine the amount that might be produced from an acre of good corn, I measured two square rods of the best corn I had; the stalks were then cut, and their weight was 195 pounds; after grinding, the juice weighed 69 lbs., and measured nine gallons; from this I obtained 12 1-2 lbs. of sugar. By this it would appear, that had the whole acre been as good as the two rods submitted to the test, one thousand pounds would have been the produce. And it would seem that this must be a safe calculation, as the stalks on the two rods were not as large as would be grown in a good season.

An equal amount by weight of large stalks of rank growth, and small ones that were grown thick, were ground separately; but as no material difference was found in the produce, my opinion is that the corn should be cultivated so thick that no ears will be produced.

[Here follows a list of items showing the expense of raising one acre of cornstalks, including rent of land, to be $19 52.]

There is no part of the business that is so tedious as plucking the ears, stripping the leaves, and cutting off the tassel. A part of this labor was performed for the fodder that might be obtained, but it was not sufficient to pay. I am unable to say what this labor would cost; but this much is certain, it is needless for the most part, as no ears of any amount need be raised, if the corn is sufficiently thick. From the best estimate that I can make of the expense of stripping leaves and cutting the tassel, I think that a smart hand would perform the work on an acre in six days, or for $4 50; making the whole expense up to the cutting of the stalk, $24 02.

It is somewhat difficult to come at the expense I was at in manufacturing the acre of stalks into sugar, so much was done by way of experiment. But as 100 pounds were made one day, I shall take that as my guide, and call it a day's work for two hands to make 100 weight:

The amount above brought down,	$24 02
To 12 days' work making sugar, at 75 c. per diem,	9 00
To use of horse and wagon 6 days, at 37 1-2 cts. per diem,	2 25
To 3-4 cord of wood at 9s. per cord,	1 12
Whole expense of cultivating the crop, and manufacturing 600 lbs. of sugar,	$36 40

Some credit might be given for fodder, as a large amount of leaves or blades might be saved, by a little extra labor while stripping them. The stalks after being ground are worth something; horses and cattle eat them very greedily when they are fresh from the mill.

If good crystalized sugar of pleasant flavor shall be obtained from the cornstalk, I see no good reason why its manufacture shall not become as universal as the raising of corn. Every neighborhood can as easily be supplied with its apparatus to make sugar as to make cider.

I make no doubt that a mill with wooden rollers would answer a good purpose for a small operation, and small operations are what are wanted; let no man go into this business *largely* until there is more knowledge on the subject. A simple mill with two rollers, that might be built for five dollars, would crush the stalk and save most of the juice.

From the Western Farmer and Gardener.

PAVEMENT—A REMEDY FOR THE CURCULIO.

Messrs. Editors—Mr J. A. Kenrick has proved from a *whole year's* experience, that salt strewed under the plum tree, is an effectual bar against the depredations of the Curculio. But I have, from an experience *equally extensive*, discovered a complete preventive against the ravages of the insect, and one at the same time necessary to the health and beauty of the tree, and the size and perfection of the fruit. Twenty years since, I planted in my garden a large number of plum trees. After waiting years, and no fruit coming to perfection, I removed a part of the trees near to my house, and paved the ground around them with brick; and every tree in the pavement yearly produces a crop of fine fruit, whilst all those in the open ground are destroyed by the curculio, and never till the last season perfected a single plum.

Last spring, in my absence, all the plum trees in the open ground were pruned, and all the trees escaped the ravages of the insect. *Ergo—pruning* is an *effectual remedy.* I will not deny that *salt* is equally so; but I am fond of having the *reason* of a thing before I give it credence. Why pruning should have this effect, I can give no possible reason: but one of my German tenants gave me one why salt should. "Salt," said he, "save de pork—why he not save de plum?" But even this cogent reason does not convince me. All the effect of salt must be soon evaporated by the rains and air. The depredations of the curculio continue till near the ripening of the fruit.

Before we promulgate our great discoveries, we should give them more than one season's test; and I would therefore advise all lovers of good plums, not to trust either pruning or salt. A pavement is certainly in general a safe remedy. But one reason can be given for it: the insect has the instinct not to deposit its egg where the young, when it falls, cannot perforate the ground to shelter itself through the winter. A YEAR OLD.

☞We think the writer of the above somewhat unfair, to say the least of it, in his statement of Mr Kenrick's remedy. Mr K. did not advise the mere "strewing of salt under the trees"—but completely saturating the ground about the trees with salt lye, and incorporating salt mud with the earth. We do not think Mr K. was without reason in this proceeding. Plum trees near the seashore and on islands in Boston harbor, have been exempt from attack by the curculio. What could cause this except the influence of salt? We do not know but that the pavement may prove the best security, but we wish to see the remedy proposed by Mr K. correctly stated.—ED. FAR.

☞At a meeting of the *Mass. Society for the Promotion of Agriculture*, held on Wednesday, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

John Welles, President; Peter C. Brooks, 1st Vice President; John C. Gray, 2d ditto; Abbot Lawrence, Recording Secretary; Benj. Guild, Assistant ditto; Henry Codman, Treasurer; Josiah Quincy, Jr., Corresponding Secretary.

Trustees—Daniel Webster, J. C. Warren, E. Phinney, F. C. Lowell, David Sears, and W. P. Mason.

Dr. C. T. Jackson was chosen a member of the Society.

IMPROVEMENT IN CATTLE DURING THE LAST CENTURY.

We occasionally find some farmers, even at this late day, who scout the idea of any improvement in the breed of cattle, and cling to the old fashioned breed with a sort of dogged petinacity which neither persuasion nor reason can overcome. We find in Churchley's Picture of London, which an obliging friend has lent us, the following scraps of information. In speaking of the markets in the city, he observes that, about the year 1700, the average weight of the oxen sold in the London market was 370 lbs.; of calves 50 lbs., of sheep 28 lbs., and of lambs 18 lbs.

The present average wt. is, of oxen 800 lbs., of calves 140 lbs., of sheep 80 lbs., and of lambs 50 lbs. The difference between the two average weights is sufficient to show the great improvement in the size of animals. Although nearly one hundred years have elapsed between the two periods of comparison, yet it may be well to observe that the improvement has been brought about during the last half of the century, by a few of the spirited farmers of the Kingdom. These farmers had, at first, to meet the opposition of their Brother farmers, but by perseverance and indefatigable exertion, they at length brought the stock of England to such a pitch of perfection that it became the best in the world, and other nations resorted thither to obtain model animals in order to bring about similar improvements in their own.—*Maine Farmer.*

From the Albany Cultivator.

CREAM CHEESE.

Mrs. Reynolds, of Connecticut, desires to be informed of the mode of making cream cheese, mentioned in Mr. Sotham's communication in the January number of the Cultivator. In reply to her inquiry, we are pleased to give the following communication from Mrs. Sheldrick, under whose superintendence the cheese spoken of by Mr. Sotham was made.

MESSRS. EDITORS—According to your request, I herewith send you a recipe for making cream cheese; and if any of your numerous readers can learn any thing from my experience, I shall feel most happy in communicating what I well know to be worthy the trial of all good house-wives.

Recipe.—Take one quart of very rich cream, a little soured, put it in a linen cloth and tie it as close to the cream as you can. Then hang it up to drain for two days—take it down, and carefully turn it into a clean cloth, and hang it up for two days—then take it down, and having put a piece of linen on a deep soup-plate turn your cheese upon it. Cover it over with your linen; keep turning it every day on to a clean plate and clean cloth until it is ripe; which will be in about ten days or a fortnight, or may be longer, as it depends on the heat of the weather. Sprinkle a little salt on the outside, when you turn them. If it is wanted to ripen quick, keep it covered with mint or nettle leaves. The size made from a quart of cream is most convenient, but if wished larger, they can be made so.

ARABELLA SHELDRICK.

Hereford Hall, March 8, 1844.

A philosopher has said that "though a man without money is poor, a man with *nothing but money*, is still poorer."

SALT AS A MANURE.

At a late meeting of the Bromsgrove (Eng.) Farmers' Club, Mr H. F. Fardon, stated some interesting facts relative to the use of salt as manure. We copy from the London Gardener's Chronicle:

"Common salt," he said, "has lately attracted much attention as a manure, and upon light soils it is very valuable. I have received two letters on this subject, containing the actual experience of two thoroughly practical agriculturists. The following are extracts: "I have used salt for agricultural purposes many years with success, and am thoroughly convinced of its utility. I am now applying it for barley on all my lightest soils, containing any considerable portion of vegetable, at the rate of five to six cwt. per acre; also on my wheat of the autumnal sowing on the same description of soils, and, at the same rate per acre. I did so last year with great success. I gave it, as in other years, a fair trial, by leaving a strip in each field without the salt, which in every case plainly showed itself in the months of May and June, particularly in the wheat. Our wheat in the latter part of May and the beginning of June, is very much subject to the red rust, a disease very detrimental here; but it is completely obviated by the use of salt, and the sample is much finer, the yield better, and much freer from light or diseased grains when salt is applied. I last year salted a twenty-acre field of barley, at the rate of 6 cwt. per acre, leaving a strip the whole length of the field without salt; at harvest, the greatest novice might have discovered the difference, the salted being very superior in sample and color. I last week winnowed 300 bushels of it, without having a single bushel of light—a circumstance which does not occur with us this year where salt was not used. This was grown on land which ten years ago, was considered not worth cultivating, but being wonderfully improved by the use of bones and salt, it now grows as good turnips and barley as any land I have. I have also used salt very satisfactorily for fixing the ammonia in manures."

Mr Matthews, the other gentleman referred to, writes as follows: "If salt were found only on the shores of South America, and imported here at the price of guano, I think it would be in more general use than it is at present. Its value no one attempts to question, but nevertheless its application is very limited. My experience of its effects is confined to light soils; and upon such, I know of no article so beneficial. For turnips, barley, clover and wheat, ; it is equally good, used either as a top-dressing or worked into and incorporated with the soil. Nor is it of value only as regards an *increase* of produce, for I have always found the *quality* greatly improved where it has been used largely. The fold-yard should have an abundant supply; it should be applied, at the least, once in every week. Upon grass lands, whether upland pastures or watered meadows, I have found its use alike advantageous. I have generally applied it in the form of a compost with soils, but I do not consider this as necessary. Last spring I dressed a meadow of five acres with salt and soil; the effect was most convincing, both in the hay crop and aftermath. The sheep and cattle I turned into it, had access to an adjoining meadow, and their preference for that which had been salted, was really ludicrous; they could not be induced to leave it when it was as bare as a common, while the other meadow had abundance of grass upon it. Pray do the community the good service of urging the more general use of salt, especially on light lands. I am satisfied that every man whom you can prevail upon to adopt its use largely, will ultimately thank you for the good you confer upon him."

"These letters," said Mr Fardon, "afford practical evidence of the value of salt, and I hope farmers on light land will try it. Salt may operate in fixing ammonia by converting the volatile carbonate of ammonia into the fixed muriate, being converted itself into carbonate of soda, a valuable constituent of manure. Salt may also benefit light dry soils, by its attraction for water, and it has the effect of rendering herbage more palatable to stock.

Mr Elliot considered that the chief merit of salt as a manure, consisted in affording a supply of soda to plants, rather than in fixing ammonia. He considered that plants had the power of decomposing common salt and obtaining the soda, but this was merely a supposition, which he intended to bring to the test of experiment.

As to the quantity of salt that should be applied per acre, it was contended that 5 to 6 cwt. was the utmost that should be used.

MODE OF APPLYING GUANO.

Having prepared the accompanying directions for using Guano, for the information of Sir Charles Lemon's tenantry, it has occurred to me that their publication may be of service to others:

1. It should never be applied in contact with seeds, as it kills them as soon as they begin to vegetate.

2. It should be mixed as equally as possible, with about four times its bulk of finely pulverized earth, or peat-ashes, (cold.) If sand is used, about twice its bulk will be sufficient.

3. The quantity per acre may vary from two to four cwt., according to the nature and quality of the land. Recent experiments have shown that a quantity which proved highly beneficial in poor soil, became deleterious upon land previously rich.

4. The best time for applying it is shortly after vegetation has commenced, and immediately before rain, or during damp warm weather.

5. The best mode of application is, to divide the quantity per acre into two or three equal parts, and sow them broadcast at intervals of about ten days, or a fortnight.

6. For small allotments it may be more convenient to use it in a liquid state—in which case, mix 4 lbs of guano with 12 gallons of water, and let it stand for 24 hours before being used. The same guano will do for mixing again with the same quantity of water, after the first is drawn off.—*W. B. Booth, in London Gard Chron.*

Mixture of Soils.—In many districts there are varieties of land which, by an equitable exchange, make each other productive, without the addition of manure. For instance, sand and clay: neither of these are so fertile by itself, as the two mixed together. All gardeners know the craving nature of a sandy soil, and the almost impossibility of doing anything with clay in its natural state; yet men are found who obstinately toil on with each separately, when they have both opportunity and facility of bringing them together, thereby saving both present and future outlay.—*Lond. Gard. Chron.*

Guano for Carrots.—One of your subscribers asks if guano is a good manure for carrots. It is: but it must be well worked into the soil, to render it safe.—*Ib.*

SELECTIONS

From the London Agricultural Gazette.

Curl and Rot in Potatoes.—I think the loss and disappointment from both curl and rot may, in 99 cases out of every 100, be prevented, by the exercise of a little care and common sense. To prevent the curl, it is important that "mealy" potatoes be not used for seed. I knew a market-gardener near Edinburgh, who was famed for his early potatoes. His practice always was to dig up and put away sufficient for next year's seed, before they had completed their growth; they were full of sap and kept so. I have myself had early potatoes so waxy in quality that they were not fit for the table, but made very good seed. An old master of mine who had resided on the coast of Argylshire, told me the practice there was to dress the ground intended for the following year's seed, with *fucus* from the the sea-shore; the quality of the produce was exceedingly waxy and uneatable, but this made them all the better for seed—in fact, it was done purposely. So much for curl. Now for rot. A neighbor of mine, happened by chance to have a very good crop of potatoes that were planted late; thinking the superiority of the crop was occasioned by late planting, it afterwards became a practice with him. My friend called me one day to look at his potato field, which had been dressed with farm-yard manure and well prepared, and in a disappointed mood said to me, "I wish you would examine these potatoes; they come up very bad, and I do not know what is the matter." The fact was, they had been stored away with a large mass all winter, and deprived of growths two to three inches long, before they were cut into sets for planting. Their vitality was quite exhausted before they were put into the ground. Soils, manures, and seasons, no doubt, will affect a potato crop in various ways; but, in my opinion, will induce neither rot nor curl, if a little care is taken to prevent it. Seed potatoes should not be of a mealy quality, nor should they be stored where they will heat; nor should the planting be protracted till the potato has exhausted its vital powers; nor should the potatoes be kept out of the ground more than 24 hours after they are cut.—*Quercus.*

Agricultural Experiment.—It would contribute much to advance our knowledge of the action of artificial manures, if the experiments were continued upon the same piece of land during successive years. The problem would then be solved whether a plant can supply itself, year after year, with organic matter, when inorganic matter only is supplied. I found that the ashes from 5 cwt. of dung, produced an equal weight of turnips as 5 cwt. of dung unburnt; but whether the succeeding crops will be as good, remains to be proved. The expense of carriage prevents the use of dung which accumulates in large towns, except by those farmers who live within a few miles; but if the ashes proved equally beneficial, the weight would be reduced nine-tenths, and the expense of carriage almost completely removed.—*J. B. Lawes.*

Old Mortar.—Soot and old lime will not act on each other, but each may be usefully applied. Apply after the rate of 30 bushels of soot per acre, and apply all the old mortar you have on your land, pounded small, at the rate of 100 bushels per acre. You may mix them or not, just as you please.

To Preserve your Horse Dung, mix it with vegetable mould, and cover it with the same.

ON FEEDING MILCH COWS.

The following is an extract from a lecture recently delivered at Alnwick, England, by Professor Johnson, of Durham University, at the desire of the Duke of Northumberland, "On the feeding of stock."

"I have spoken of the various conditions of animals. I will now direct your attention to the milk of the cow. When an animal comes into the world, the parent gives it milk. The parent then must nourish its own body and produce the milk besides. The cow gives a large quantity of milk as soon as the calf is born. And cows that give a large quantity of milk are in general characterized by striking peculiarities. Such an animal an inexperienced eye would say is poor and meagre and worth nothing; but when he is told to look at the large udder, and the conformation of the whole animal, fitted for the copious production of milk, he soon learns to change his opinion.

Now, what does milk contain! Curd, or casein, butter, sugar, and saline matter, as you will see on referring to the table. Therefore, if you would feed a cow with food that contains these ingredients in a large proportion, you must give her beans and peas or you must give her some leguminous crop. Observe, the butter is derived from the fatty matter of the food; and some pastures, as you know, are calculated to fatten. These same pastures would give a milk rich in cream, or that would produce much butter, while others would increase the yield of casein, or would be adapted for the production of cheese. It is clear, therefore, that the constituents of the food must exist in the pasture. Now, you all know that milk is extensively used as food, and is raised for sale, either *directly*, as by the cow-keepers in our large towns, or in the form of butter and cheese, as in our dairy districts, or it is manufactured into veal. The object of the cow-feeder of the town, is different from that of the true dairy farmer.

His object is to produce a large quantity of milk; and he accomplishes that by feeding the animal upon succulent substances, and such as contain a large quantity of water. In some places, you know, they are said to have little scruple in adding water to it afterward. But they can avoid the odium of this by giving it in the food. Milk, of average quality, contains about 87 per cent. of water; but it is possible to increase the proportion to several per cent. more. Then there are the cheese districts, such as those of Cheshire and Ayrshire, and a different kind of food is made use of in these places from what is employed where milk only is required. If you wish the product of cheese to be plentiful, you must feed the cattle on clover, beans and peas, and other plants that contain a large quantity of casein. A rich milk may be obtained by feeding your cows upon clover, but you may obtain a very rich milk also by putting them early on beans or pease meal. But, if butter be the principal object desired, you must feed your cows upon food containing a large quantity of oil. Indian corn, as I said before, contains a great proportion of oil, and no doubt increase the proportion of cream. Some kinds of fodder also contain more fatty matter than others.

From this fatty matter the butter, as I have said, appears to be derived, and I think by using a little care, a milk rich in butter might be obtained by the use of oil cake, without imparting any disagreeable taste to the milk itself, or to the cream obtained from it. Then in other places they are in the habit of manufacturing the milk into veal. The young calf it is necessary to feed on such substances as contribute at once to the growth of the bones, and to the laying on of fat. These substances exist in milk, and it may be necessary, at certain seasons of its growth, to give the milk skimmed, at others unusually rich in cream. Thus, in the neighborhood of large towns, where veal is much used, it is usual, when the animal arrives at an age when it ought to lap on fat rapidly, to give it the milk richer in cream, as well as a larger quantity of it. This is altogether a different process from feeding farm stock.

From the Albany Cultivator.

WHITE DAISY.

Messrs Editors—In the summer of 1837, we observed for the first time in a field of ten acres, about five completely covered with the White Daisy; so much so that no domestic animal which we raise, would graze among them, or even look for grass where the daisies grew. They were mowed off that summer, but apparently to no purpose. The next spring, as soon as grass had started, we turned about one hundred and twenty wethers and yearling lambs into that field and kept them there as long as there was any thing green to be seen, when they were driven out until the daisies and grass had started up, when they were put back, and the daisies again eaten off. We continued to change them in and out of that field throughout the summer—our object being to keep the ground where the daisies grew as bare as sheep could be made to gnaw it. The end of this is, that there has not been a daisy there since.

We would recommend to those readers of the Cultivator who are troubled with the daisy, to use their sheep, (if they have any,) not only for the comfort of themselves and families, but for labor-saving animals also. They should be confined to the daisy on its first appearance in the spring, and so many of them as to eat all clean in two weeks or less, when they may be changed into another field, till such time as the daisy again springs up. We have never known or heard of daisies being destroyed in this way before. If you think this worth knowing, please publish it.

FRANK FARMER.

From the American Agriculturist.

ODD ROWS OF CORN.

On page 26 of January number, you ask why an ear of corn with "21 rows *exactly*, neither more nor less," should be termed "anomalous?" The reason why I should so consider it, is, that I have never yet (though I have in the course of my life counted probably thousands) seen an ear of corn with an *odd* number of rows.

Sam Weller, or some other one of Dickens' characters, asks a man, "Did you ever see a *dead* donkey? Did you ever see any man that *ever saw* a *dead* donkey?"

Now, Mr. Editor, until I have had the pleasure to see you, and I hope my thread will not be cut before I do, I can say that I have never yet seen the man who could say he had an ear of corn, the rows of which were not of *even* number. You may dismiss all doubt about having seen ears with *as many as* 24 *rows*. Any one who cultivates the genuine yellow gourd-seed corn, long narrow grain shriveled at the top, and much resembling the seed of some gourds, can no doubt send you ears with 24 rows. That was a favorite corn with my father, who would not sell ten bushels in the ear for less than six bushels of shelled corn! The usual allowance is one half, but he always told the purchaser if he was not satisfied to take it at that, he would have it shelled, and both parties must abide the result. He had his seed-corn from year to year selected from the whole mass, choosing always such, if the ears were perfect, as had the greatest number of rows. I often when a boy assisted in the selection, but never met with a single instance, or ever heard of one, where the number of rows was an *odd one*. I have seen many ears ending with a less number than they began, but *always* with an *even* number. So too, you will see some ears grow larger at the top end, the season perhaps proving more congenial just at the time when nature asserts her influence, to finish that part of her process.

As to the number of rows on an ear of corn, I have seen several bred in the way that has been already mentioned, which had 40 rows! I might not venture to say it, were it not that I once sent forty miles to get one, by way of demonstration, and that I can refer for the accuracy of my memory and statement, to one whose memory is the best I ever knew, and whose word was never yet doubted—the time-honored and venerable Judge Gabriel Duval. If you can send the ear of corn to Washington, "with 21 rows exactly—neither more nor less," it would be a curiosity in the Patent Office.

A story is told of a slave who was offered his freedom, on condition that at husking-time he could find an ear with an odd number, and it runs that when the corn was young in milk, he cut out one row, wrapped it up again, and that the scar could not be seen, and so he got free. J. S. S.

It is possible that we were mistaken in the number of rows in the ear of corn alluded to above by our facetious correspondent; but, nevertheless, we think we were not; for, as before observed, we counted them *twice*.—*Ed. Agricult.*

Ticks on Sheep.—Three or four days after sheep are sheared,, the *ticks*, if there are any, will all go on to the lambs. Immerse the lambs in a weak decoction of tobacco, and you will thus get rid of them. Take care to wet the skin fairly, but do not keep the lamb too long in the liquid, and take care that it does not get into its ears, eyes, or mouth. To relieve themselves from the intolerable itching which the ticks create, sheep bite and scratch themselves with their teeth, by which much wool is pulled out and wasted, and the sheep, besides, loses flesh rapidly. The mode here mentioned, is the readiest one of extirpating ticks.—*Alb. Cult.*

To Preserve Tomatoes.—Dip the ripe tomatoes in scalding water, peel them, and divide them into two, or (if very thick) into three slices; lay them on plates, and put them into the oven after the bread is drawn; in 48 hours they will be perfectly dried. Put them in paper bags, and keep in a dry place. When wanted for use, dip them in cold water and lay them on a dish to swell, and in a mince or stew, they are almost equal to the fresh fruit. If you wish to make tomato sauce, add a little water to cook them in. They are very good to eat out of the hand in the dry state.—*Ibid.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Edited by Joseph Breck.

Boston, Wednesday, June 19, 1844.

GREEN CROPS FOR TURNING IN.

Perhaps there are no means of improving land, within the control of the farmer of limited resources, more effective and economical, than the turning in of green crops —and the published accounts of the results of this practice, are such as to justify the recommendation of it to all farmers who are compelled to adopt the cheapest and most available methods of improving, or keeping up, the fertility of their soils. Various crops have been recommended for the purpose of turning in green—peas, oats, corn, rye, clover, buckwheat, &c. Clover, so far as its enriching properties are concerned, ranks among the very best crops for this purpose. The heaviest crop of rye we ever saw, (upwards of 40 bushels to the acre,) was raised on land where a growth of clover had been turned in. But, all things considered, no crop, we think, has superior, if equal claims to *buckwheat*, for turning in green It is not a great exhauster;—having a small, fibrous root, with a large, branching top, it probably derives near as much nourishment from the atmosphere as from the soil;—it will also thrive on soil where other plants would starve; and it comes into blossom sooner than most other grain-bearing plants. Sown in June, it may be turned in early in September, and the land seeded down with grass or winter rye,—an excellent plan. By this process, Mr. John Keely, of Haverhill, obtained, in 1839, fortyeight bushels of excellent rye, from 2 3-4 acres of land so poor that a part of it would not sustain a growth of sorrel, with which the other part was filled. The following is a part of Mr K.'s statement:

"At the close of June, 1838, while the sorrel was in blossom, I plowed it in immediately after a heavy rain, and sowed upon the furrow one bushel of buckwheat per acre. On the 6th and 7th of August, immediately after a heavy rain, and while the buckwheat was in blossom, that was also plowed in. On the 13th of September, it was sowed with winter rye. The whole piece contained nearly 2 3-4 acres, and it yielded 48 bushels of rye of excellent quality, weighing 59 lbs. to the bushel. The previous crop on the same piece in 1837, did not average quite 6 bushels per acre. Although this crop is not large compared with other crops upon rich land, yet for land of this poor quality, I consider it very large. Nor is this all. This crop was not obtained by extra expense, to force the land to yield more than it could *continue* to produce: it is only the first of a *series* of crops, which if continued by the same management, undoubtedly will, in a few years, double its fertility instead of exhausting it—especially if the stubble is plowed in soon after the crop is harvested, for this, with the weeds amongst it, will furnish a *third* green crop, and the scattering grain, which would otherwise be lost, will then grow and very materially increase the first green crop the ensuing season."

Sam'l Canby, jr., Esq., of Delaware, has been eminently successful in improving his worn out lands by the aid, chiefly, of green crops turned in. He selected three fields completely exhausted: after plowing, he applied 30 bushels of lime to the acre, and sowed with rye: in the succeeding May, this was plowed in, and two bushels of corn per acre sown broadcast. In the early part of September, the corn was rolled down with a heavy roller and plowed under, the ground harrowed, and sowed with wheat early in October. The yield from this was equal to that on land in good tilth, and dressed with stable manure. Though these fields were at "the lowest ebb of sterility" when he commenced the improvement of them by the above means, they yielded in the third year after, the most luxuriant crops of clover, and twelve years after, two of the three reclaimed fields afforded ample pasture for all the stock on the farm.

The simple turning in of buckwheat, however, (with a dressing of manure, if it can be well spared,) and seeding with grass or rye in September, is, perhaps as good a method as any that has been recommended for the improvement of land by these means; and where stable and other manures cannot conveniently be had, (and in many situations they cannot always be obtained even for money, in sufficient quantity)—in such cases, the plan of manuring with green crops commends itself to the farmer as a substitute both cheap and efficacious.

Dr. Dana does not recommend the plowing in of crops *green* for manure, where only *one* crop is to be turned in. For a lucid exposition of the philosophy on which he grounds his objections to turning in green crops in preference to dry, see Colman's Third Report on the Agriculture of Massachusetts, or the New England Farmer of July 1st, 1840. Dr. D. says, "*Dry plants give more geine than green.*" "Nature teaches us to turn in the dried plant." This doctrine, though the antipodes of that generally adopted in practice, is supported by the opinions of "two successful and experienced farmers," who informed Mr Colman that "they had come to the conclusion that the fertility of land is more advanced by plowing in a crop after it has become dried, than by plowing it in in its greatest luxuriance."

It is necessary, in order to turn in green crops easily and thoroughly, that a roller should precede the plow. Mr Keely, in the case above cited, used a wooden roller, about four inches in diameter, and sixteen inches long, fixed on the end of the plow-beam, in a frame temporarily put on for the purpose.

☞ B.'s communication, with remarks upon it kindly furnished us by Dr. Harris, shall have a place in our next. Dr. H. says the scientific name of the insect is, *Clesiocampa silvatica*—the tent-caterpillar of the forest.

Long Cucumber.—Thomas Galvin, gardener of Geo. Jones, Esq., of Newport, has sent us a Cucumber 22 inches long—of good proportions, smooth, and of a fine deep green color. We found the flavor good, but think had it been suffered to attain its full growth, it would have been better.

☞ A notice of the new edition of Kenrick's Orchardist is necessarily deferred until our next.

☞ We are indebted to the Hon. R. C. Winthrop for a copy of the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, June 15, 1844.

The show of flowers was the most magnificent of the season. It is impossible to do justice to the numerous exhibitors who filled to overflowing all the stands in the hall. The Rose appeared the most prominent, among the endless varieties of other beautiful objects.

From Marshall P. Wilder, President of the Society, we noticed Roses of the most exquisite shape and coloring, in great variety. Among those most admired, were the King of France, Brilliante, Madame Plantier, Las Casas, Belle Marie, Paul Perras, 7 var. of Moss, &c. &c. Also, Pæonies of various sorts.

From Sam'l A. Walker, some perfect specimens of Ranunculus, which were much admired, and no doubt the finest ever exhibited in the rooms. Mr Walker has imported all the finest varieties known in England, and notwithstanding the difficulties to be encountered in this climate in cultivating this fine florist flower, he has succeeded admirably, if the flowers exhibited are fair samples of his large bed, which we understand contains more than a thousand plants. We hope to see a greater variety the next week. He also exhibited fine Pinks, bouquets, &c.

From John A. Kenrick, a fine display of Roses, Rhododendron maximum, Kalmia latifolia, Pæonies, &c. Also a splendid flower of Magnolia macrophylla.

From John Hovey, bouquets.

From J. T. Buckingham, a fine specimen of Cyprepedium spectabilis—a rare plant.

From Wm. Kenrick, a most extensive collection of herbaceous, green-house, and other flowers, tastefully arranged, by Miss Russell, in her usual fine style. Among the Roses, we noticed the Village Maid or Unique Province, double and beautifully striped, like a Carnation; Pæonies, &c. &c.

From Wm. Meller, a great variety of beautiful Seedling Geraniums, Pæonies, Pinks, Verbenas, Tree Carnation, bouquets.

From J. L. L. F. Warren, Roses, var. Mirabile, Mahbley, Luxemburg, Moss, &c. Also, Salvias, Spiræs, Passiflora, &c. Dahlias, (some very fine,) Carnations, Violas, Verbenas, bouquets, &c.

From Wm. E. Carter, Roses, Pæonies, and a great variety of cut flowers, bouquets, &c. A fine branch of Kalmia latifolia; Rhododendrons, and Magnolias of sorts, some very fine specimens.

From Samuel R. Johnson, a fine show of half-hardy Roses, Pæonies, and other flowers.

From Hovey & Co, 30 var. of Pelargoniums, including several new Seedlings: 20 var of Verbenas, including Gazelle, Delicatissima, Splendissima, &c.; also, 50 named varieties of Roses, several of the finest were Aspasie, Felicite, Parmentier, Capataine Sissolet, Henry Barbot, Madame Plantier, Richelieu, Mrs Rivers, Lady Fordwick, George IV., La Tourterelle, Lanseæur, Painted Damask, Moyenna, d'Audigne de la Blanchaire, &c.

From Joseph Breck & Co, 50 varieties of Roses, among which were La Tauterelle, Toilette de Roses, Edward Jesse, Palmyra, Snow Ball, Madame Hardy, and Red, White, and Luxemburg Moss, and other fine sorts: 20 varieties of Dianthus barbatus, Pæonies, Perennial flowers of various sorts.

From Parker Barnes, cut flowers and bouquets.

From Messrs. Winship, Roses of sorts, Pæonies, and a great variety of Perennial and other flowers; bouquets

From J. E. Teschemacher, 2 pots of Geraniums, 22 months from the cutting, measuring 2 feet 6 inches in breadth, grown entirely at the window, with no other manure but guano and charcoal.

For the Committee, J. BRECK, *Chm'n.*

Award of Premiums on Pæonies and Roses.

The judges appointed to award premiums on Pæonies, have attended to that duty, and respectfully report, that they have awarded to Wm. E. Carter the first premium of $3, and to Joseph Breck & Co. the second premium of $2. PARKER BARNES, *Chm'n.*

The committee appointed to examine the Roses, do, in their opinion, award the first premium of $5 to Messrs. Hovey & Co., the second premium of $4, to Messrs. Breck & Co, and the third of $3, to John A. Kenrick. The Bourbon and China Roses, not having the number of varieties required, the committee do not think proper to award a premium for them. WM. E. CARTER,
WM. MELLER,
R. M. COPELAND.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

From J. F. Allen, Salem, fine specimens of Grapes, of the following varieties: Black July, White Chasselas, Ferral, or Black Portugal, White Frontinac, Chasselas de Bar sur-aube, Muscadine, and Black Hamburg; also Golden Nectarines, very handsome, and a large dish of very fine Black St. Michael Figs.

From Hazen Hazeltine, Haverhill, fine Black Hamburg and White Chasselas Grapes.

From J. P. Cushing's garden, by Mr Haggerston, very fine and large Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, Grisley Frontignac, White Frontinac, and Muscat of Alexandria Grapes.

From E. K. Whitaker, Needham, very large Strawberries.

From J. L. L. F. Warren, Strawberries, viz: Methven Castle, very handsome; also, Early Virginia and Hovey's Seedling.

From A. H. Hovey, Cambridge, fine Hovey's Seedling Strawberries.

From the garden of Mrs. Howard, Brookline, by T. Nugent, fine Black Hamburg Grapes.

From J. Bumstead, Keen's Seedling Strawberries.

From Hovey & Co., Hovey's Seedling Strawberries.

For the Committee, P. B. HOVEY.

Vegetables.—A fine Cucumber was exhibited by Mr

James Galvin, gardener to George Jones, Esq., of Newport.

Mr Samuel Walker exhibited 6 stalks of Rhubarb, weighing 7 1-4 lbs.; remarkable fine.

JNO. A. KENRICK.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, to the week ending June 16.

June, 1844.		7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	10	61	71	65	N. W.
Tuesday,	11	48	63	58	N. W.
Wednesday,	12	46	66	60	N. E.
Thursday,	13	53	78	57	E.
Friday,	14	56	68	59	N. E.
Saturday,	15	51	68	65	E
Sunday,	16	56	78	76	S. E.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, June 17, 1844.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At market 330 Beef Cattle, 10 pairs Working Oxen, 2200 Sheep and Lambs, and 620 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—Prices have advanced, and we advance our quotations, viz. Extra $5,50. First quality, $5,25. Second quality $4 75 a 5. Third, $4,50. We also noticed four sold for $5,62.

Working Oxen.—Sales $65, 70 and 85.

Sheep. "Dull." Sales of Lambs from $1,12 to 2. Old Sheep from $2 to 3. Several hundred Sheep unsold.

Swine.—Lots to peddle 4 1-2 for sows, and 5 1-2 for barrows. Selected lots 5 a 6. Two lots old Hogs 4 1-2. At retail from 5 to 6 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, (nominal) per bushel. Red Top 00 to 00 cents. Clover—Northern, 0 to 00c.—Southern, 0 a 0 c. Flax Seed. $1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $3 00 per bushel.

GRAIN. The market closes firm at our quoted rates, with a steady demand for good mealing Corn; strictly prime commanding some advance.

Corn—Northern, new, bushel 00 to 00—Southern, round yellow, old, 00 a 00—Southern flat yellow, new, 50 a 51—do. do. white 48 a 49—do New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley 00 a 00 —Rye, Northern, 67 a 70—do. Southern, 60 a 65 —Oats, Southern, 00 a 32—Northern do. 35 to 36—Beans, per bushel 1 00 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. 23 a 25—Bran, 17 a 20.

FLOUR. Until near the close of the week an unusual dulness prevailed for all descriptions, and prices had a further downward tendency.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. $4 75 a 0 00—do. wharf, $4 62 a 0 00—do. free of garlic, $4 75 a 0 00—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $4 62 a 0 00 —Fredericksburg, low l'd 4 mos. $4 62 a 4 75—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 0 00 a 0 00. —Georgetown, $4 75 a 5 00—Richmond Canal, $4 75 a 0 00 —do. City, $0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, South side $4 87 a 0 00 —do. Country $4 75 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $4 68 a 4 75— do fancy brands $4 87 a 5 12 — Ohio, via Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash $4 50 a 4 75. Rye, $3 50 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 87 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS. The market for Pork continues firm at our previous quotations, which are continued. Beef dull, and prices without much change.

Beef—Mess 4 no. new bbl. $6 75 a 7 50—Navy—$6 00 a 6 50.—No. 1, $5 50 a 5 75—do Prime $4 00 a 4 25—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $00 00 a 00 00—do Clear $10 00 a 11 00 do. Mess, $8 00 a 8 50—do Prime $6 50 a 7 00—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 00 a 0 00 —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00—Butter, shipping, 15 a 18—do store, uninspected, 10 a 12—do dairy, 18 cts. a 20—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 00 a 0 —do South and Western, 5½ a 6¼— Hams, Boston, 7 a 7½ — Southern and Western, 6 a 6½—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 3 a 4½ —do new milk, 4½ a 5½.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. ad val. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 40 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts per pound.

Sales of this article have been made during the week, to a fair extent, without any essential change in prices. The wool of the new clip begins to come into market, in small quantities, but operations to much extent have not as yet been made.

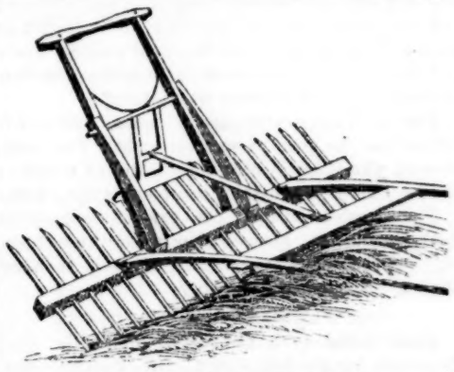
Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 45 a 48 c.—American full blood do 43 a 43—Do 3-4 do 37 a 40—Do. 1-2 do 33 a 35 -1-4 and common do 28 a 32 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 25—Do. unwashed, 10 a 17 — Bengasi do 6 a 13—Saxony, clean 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 10 a 15—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 37 a 40—No. 1 do. do. do. 32 a 35—No. 2 do do do 25 a 30—No. 3 do do do 18 a 20.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

1st sort Mass 1843, lb. 7 a 8 ; 2d do 5 a 6.

HAY, 14 to 16 per ton—Eastern Screwed 9 to 10.

EGGS. 12.

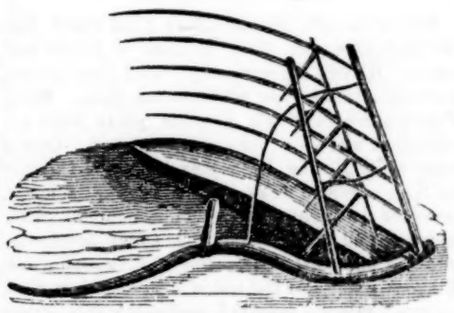


REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.

The Revolving Rake, which has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is found to be one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse, with a boy to lead, will rake on an average from 25 to 30 acres per day, with ease, and do the work well. They are coming into very general use in all parts of the country, and will, no doubt, in a few years, supersede the use of the common hand rake. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the rake

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

June 4.



GRAIN CRADLES.

The Grain Cradle is an article which is coming into very general use in the New England States where they were till of late but little known, although they have been in very general use in the southern and western States, for many years, and which is found to be decidedly the best mode of harvesting grain, as it is supposed one man will cradle five acres in a day when he cannot reap more than one. The difference in gathering a crop is so much in favor of cradling, that we must suppose that it will be the only mode adopted hereafter, and the grain cradle will become of as much use as an implement of husbandry, as the plow now is.

There has been a very great improvement in the manufacturing of this article, they are now made on the most improved plan; the scythe is well secured and finished in a superior manner and made of the best cast steel.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

June 4.

BENJAMIN BANGS, No. 39 & 40, Lewis' Wharf, has for sale, a quantity of the above named article, which has been much approved of in England, and as far as used in this country has been found highly beneficial on grass land, trees and plants generally.

Boston, March 20, 1844. 3m

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

NEW ENGLAND

Agricultural Warehouse

AND

SEED STORE.

51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

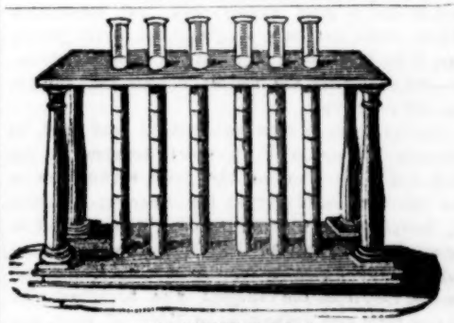
JOSEPH BRECK & CO. having received a full and general assortment of FIELD, GRASS, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, worthy of cultivation, confidently recommend them as being pure and of the first qualities, unmixed with other varieties; they have no hesitation in saying that their collection of Seeds is the best, and of the greatest variety ever offered for sale at any establishment in the U. States.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS of all kinds, constantly on hand.

AGRICULTURAL AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS of all kinds, among which are the following, viz:—1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs, 200 Common do. do, 200 Cultivators, 100 Greene's Straw Cutters, 50 Willis' do. do, 100 Common do. do, 100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers, 50 Common do. do, 200 Willis' Seed Sowers, 50 do. Vegetable Cutters, 50 Common do. do., 200 Hand Corn Mills, 200 Grain Cradles. 100 Ox Yokes, 1500 Doz Scythe Stones, 3000 do Austin's Rifles, 100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels, 150 do. Common do. 100 do. Spades, 500 do. Grass Scythes, 300 do. Patent Snaiths, 200 do Common do., 500 do. Hay Rakes, 200 do. Garden do., 200 do. Manure Forks, 300 do. Hay do. 500 Pair Trace Chains, 100 do, Truck do. 100 do Draft do, 500 do. Tie up do, 50 doz Halter do, 1000 yards Fence do, 25 Grind Stones on Rollers.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.



LACTOMETERS

A simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale at the N. E. Farmer Office. JOS. BRECK & CO.

GARDENER'S KNIVES,

And other implements for garden purposes, in great variety and of superior quality. For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52, N. Market Street, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

HORTICULTURAL TOOLS.

A few cases of superior Horticultural Tools, for gentlemen or ladies' use. For sale by JOS. BRECK & CO. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, are found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

FINE BONE MANURE.

The subscribers have on hand, Fifty Barrels of fine pulverised Bone Manure, mixed with the marrow of the bone. It was produced from a manufactory when the bone was sawed in a wet state. It must be a very valuable article.

Also, Fifty Barrels fine Bone Dust, in a dry state, principally saw dust, and the refuse of a manufactory.

March 20, 1844. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SCYTHES, &C.

SCYTHES, RIFLES, and SNAITHS, of the most approved kinds, for sale low, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

CULTIVATORS.

A lot of prime Cultivators, for sale cheap at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse, 51 and 52 North Market Street. JOS. BRECK & CO.

HOES.

The best kind in the Market For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOOD MINISTER.

A TRUE STORY.

Some years since, there lived in the town of S., Massachusetts, a most practical and good minister, by the name of P——. Two of his parishioners by the names of White and Hagar, lived on the opposite sides of a beautiful little pond that was full of pickerel. White was a rich farmer, and lived in a two story house: Hagar was a poor day laborer, with several small children, and lived in a little log-hut on the very brink of the pond. Both were members of the church.

On a cold Sabbath morning in January, farmer White started at an early hour for church, and, it being nearer, instead of going by the road, he cut across the pond upon the ice. But how was he mortified to find his poor brother Hagar upon it, *fishing*. Fishing on the holy Sabbath! He approached him at once, and with a stern voice, and a feeling of deeply offended piety, reprimanded him for his great wickedness. Hagar attempted to reply, but White would not hear him. Hagar said he had a good excuse, and that his brother White would not only forgive, but even justify him, if he would only consent to hear. But no, no—he would lay the matter before the church, was the only reply.

Accordingly, as soon as meeting was over, he accompanied parson P. a short distance on the road, and related to him the great wickedness he had witnessed in Hagar, in the morning. Parson P., though of a mild and amiable temper, felt as though Hagar ought to be brought to judgment, and made an example of. Accordingly, the first time he met him, the subject was broached with all due form and gravity, as in days of yore, was customary in cases of such heinous offences.

The story of farmer White was repeated, and the parson asked if it was true. Hagar replied in the affirmative, stating also the fact that brother White refused to hear an explanation, which he desired to give, and which he now proposed to state. "Well," said the parson, mildly, "what is it?" "Why," said Hagar, "I worked for Mr B., till late on Saturday night, and expected to get something to last my family over Sunday, at Mr C.'s store, on my way home. But it was shut up, and I got nothing. We had nothing but a few potatoes in the house, and I told Mrs Hagar that I would go out on the pond and catch three pickerel. She made no answer. And accordingly, in the morning, just as I had cut a hole in the ice, and put my hook in the water, brother White came along, and reprimanded me as he told you. I thought I was doing right. I was but a few rods from my house, and I knew not where else to go for dinner. I was very thankful when the first fish bit. I kept my mind meditating on religious truths all the time, and just so soon as I had the three I wanted, I went home. I was so thankful when we came to the table, that we had been provided with something to eat. We went to church in the afternoon, and I don't think we did wrong. What else could a poor man do, who had nothing for his wife and children to eat for the day, but a handful of poor potatoes?" The parson gave him some good words of advice and comfort, and they parted.

In the course of a few days, he met farmer White, who asked him, straightway, if he had seen Hagar. "Yes," was the reply. "What did he say?" The parson related to him Hagar's story, and then said—"Brother White, don't you have a warm dinner on Sundays?" "Why, yes," said the farmer, somewhat surprised. "How do you get it, brother White?" continued the minister, pleasantly. "How?—why, Mrs White goes to the meat barrel, and takes out a piece large enough for the whole family's dinner, and boils, or fries it, and—" "Hold!" said the parson: "That pond, brother White, is Hagar's meat barrel—it's all the one he has, and every body knows it. He took out just meat enough for dinner, and no more; and, though I cautioned him not to be caught in such a difficulty again, if he could possibly avoid it, I thought upon the whole it would not be best to trouble the church with the matter."

Farmer White was a man of sense, and he admitted that the good parson was right. The pond, he said, was Hagar's meat barrel, and no mistake; and he should say nothing more about the matter.

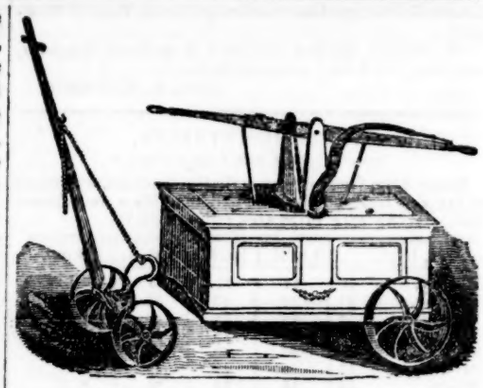
The apostles plucked the ears of corn on the Sabbath, and ate, because they were "an hungered," and the Jews complained of them to their Master. What was his reply?

Child Killed by a Cat.—The Pottsville (Pa.) Emporium has the following:—On Tuesday last, an infant daughter of Dr. George H. Brandtner, in this borough, came to its death in a very sudden and singular manner. The mother left her babe asleep in the cradle, up stairs, whilst engaged below in domestic affairs—and after a short time had elapsed, returned to look after it, when, sad to relate, she found a cat sitting directly upon its breast, and apparently engaged in sucking its breath, and on taking up the child, found that it was lifeless. Every possible expedient was used to resuscitate it, but the vital spark had fled.

Wild Oats.—In his early days, Lord Chief Justice Holt gave but little promise of future eminence. He had a great many "wild oats" to sow, and it took him a great while to sow them. Many of the associates of his younger years were unprincipled, and soon became abandoned. One of them, while Justice Holt presided in the Court of the King's Bench, was tried for highway robbery, convicted, and sentenced to be executed. After sentence had been passed, the Chief Justice inquired of him what had become of Jack such a one, Bill such a one, and the rest of the gang? "Alas, my lord," said the criminal, with a low bow, "they are all hanged but *your lordship and myself*."

We heard an anecdote the other day, and here it is. Before this County (Norfolk) was set off from Suffolk, our people had to go to Boston to attend the courts. It happened that one of our townsmen, doubtless a very worthy man, was drawn as a juror, and had to go and listen to the many contradictory stories of witnesses and lawyers, until he was quite tired of it. On his return, one of his neighbors asked him what they were doing at Court. "Well," said he, "I do n't know; if they all tell the truth, some of them lie like fury."—*Norfolk Dem.*

"My son, tell me who was the strongest man?" "Jonah." "Why so?" "Because the whale could n't hold him after he got him down." "You need n't study the catechism any more at present."



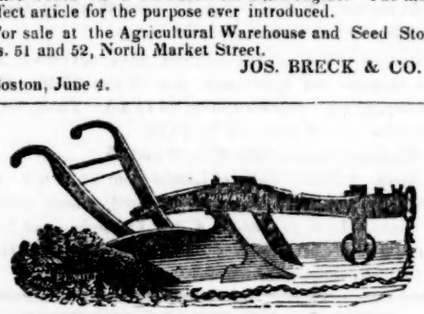
SAYLE'S GARDEN ENGINES.

A splendid article, will throw a constant stream of water to the distance of 50 to 60 feet, with great force, and in case of fire would be a substitute for a fire engine. The most perfect article for the purpose ever introduced.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52, North Market Street.

JOS. BRECK & CO.

Boston, June 4.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

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